

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1889

NUMBER 5

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim.*  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Onze.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
RAUL GERALD PERRY,  
Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 10 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk, No. 6, *Rua da Ipanema.*  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Iargo do Catete  
*English services:* Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 12:30 p.m., on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
*Portuguese services:* Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m., Sundays, prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m., Wednesdays 7:30 p.m., J. W. TARTOUR, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Príncipe Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 5, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, 12 m., 4 o'clock, 5 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Tuesdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 120.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 7 o'clock, 4 p.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
W. E. RAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.  
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua da S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, 4 p.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.  
RIO SARMANS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Opposite No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Salvo free and every Tuesday Evening at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and Ilor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua da Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Sister societies are keenly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. Rousers, Calvário Correia, 25.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Pindu 7:22, Barra Rio 9:32 a.m.; arrives at Rio 11:30 a.m.; leaves Rio at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Barra at 1:30 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:30 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 1:00 a.m., arriving at Pará Novo at 11:45 a.m. *Dom Pedro II*, train leaves Barra at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo) 6:30 a.m.; Pará Novo at 10:00 a.m. Barreiro 10:30 a.m. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 a.m. and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Mixed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 8:30 a.m. and Mariana (Porto Alegre) at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:30 a.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:00 a.m. *Dom Pedro II*, train leaves Mariana (Porto Alegre) at 3:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:30 a.m. and Porto Novo 5:30, arriving in Rio at 9:30 p.m.

Mixed Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:30 a.m. and Mariana (Porto Alegre) at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:30 a.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:00 a.m. *Dom Pedro II*, train leaves Mariana (Porto Alegre) at 3:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:30 a.m. and Porto Novo 5:30, arriving in Rio at 9:30 p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 a.m. and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. *Dom Pedro II*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 5:30 a.m. and leave Belém at 11:00 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 p.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:30 p.m. and train leaves S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m. arriving at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTIGAL R. R.—Leaves Niterópolis (Sant'Anna) 7:30 a.m. arriving at Novo Friburgo 10:30. Leaving 10:30 p.m. to return from Cachoeira 10:30. Return train leaves Cachoeira 10:30 and Novo Friburgo 11:27 a.m., arriving at Niterópolis 3:10 p.m. A special Niterópolis express leaves Niterópolis at 3 p.m. and Novo Friburgo at 5:00 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Every boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADA R. R.—Train leaves the Station at Cosme Velho at 8, 9, 10, and 12 a.m., and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station, D. Pedro II railway at 7:10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on week-days, arriving at Petrópolis at 10:13 and 7:21 a.m. and on Sundays and holidays, at 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. Trains leave the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petrópolis leave the Largo da Praia at 8 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays, arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. *Downwards*, trains leave Petrópolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. on week-days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

THE authorities are now showing so much zeal in their efforts to remove every cause of infection in the city that we shall take the liberty to direct their attention to a probable cause of no slight proportions. It will be remembered that the government has a partly finished system of main-water drains in the city, but it may not be known that when the contract for their construction was so unceremoniously and unjustly broken no provisions whatever were made for their proper maintenance. A few men were employed merely to keep the street openings in order, and nothing more. The natural result is that the sewers have been filled with sand, soil and all the filth of the streets, and there they stand at the present time. Of course, after a month or six weeks of the heat which we have recently experienced, many of these choked sewers must become just so many foci of infection. In some streets already it has been necessary to use chloride of lime at their entrances and if the heat continues this method of disinfection will have to be repeated again and again. It need not be explained that a choked street sewer, even when used for rain-water drainage, is little better than a cess-pool, and that it is capable under certain conditions of doing great harm.

Now that the schools of the city have been closed by order of the municipal council, would it not be good policy to establish the rule of closing them every year during the hot season? It is clear that the practice of keeping the schools open in January and February is always prejudicial to health, even when not pernicious from reigning epidemics. The instruction given and received is certainly not so great as to counterbalance the prejudicial influence on teachers and children of being shut up in the school-room during the hot weather. In the United States there is generally a vacation of two to three months during the summer, especially in the cities, and the practice is considered not only advantageous to health but also to study. Both teachers and children will certainly do better work after a good rest, and neither can do even ordinary work under the exhausting influences of these long hot seasons. In this climate the schools should be closed from the middle of December to the middle of March; the health of the schools will be all the better for it. In the remaining nine months, one or two short vacations of a week might be given, all the rest of the time being available for study. The change is certainly worthy of consideration, and we trust the parties concerned in the matter, if

any there be, will see that it is made. It is sheer cruelty to shut children up in the school-room during a season like this, and a cruelty that is wholly unnecessary.

THE decree establishing a sliding scale of additional percentages on the duties levied on certain articles of importation, to cover the reduced costs arising from increased rates of exchange, which we give in another column, will easily explain itself. The duties on many articles of importation have long been either protective or prohibitive, because of the desire of the government to increase its receipts by increasing taxes. When the tax has become prohibitive, the imported article has been allowed to drop out of the market, as the average official is constitutionally opposed to a reduction in a tax once levied, or giving up a tax once enforced. Now, however, a new element enters into official calculations—that of "protection to national industries," and it is destined to work more mischief in the future of this country than any one can now predict. The 64 articles, or classes of articles, enumerated in this decree do not all represent national industries, and it is therefore difficult to understand how the list was made up. It is clear, however, that certain industries established here have been making a strong plea for more protection, based on the reduced cost of the imported article through the rise in exchange. It is a little amusing to see how much distress this high rate of exchange has been causing. Not long since everybody was complaining of the low rates and appealing for measures to bring them up to par, but now when their wishes have been met they suddenly find that it means a reduction in currency prices all round and a consequent diminution in their receipts. The gold basis is, of course, the desirable one, but if it is to bring customs surtaxes, protection to national industries, and other measures of the economical and financial tinker, it will not certainly be an unmixed good.

THE action of the sanitary authorities in locating a yellow fever hospital at Retiro Saudoso is one of those occurrences which it is very difficult to characterize. They have deliberately chosen a site some seven miles distant from the centre of the city and which can be approached only by one of the hottest and most exposed streets of the city and which leads by the entrances to its principal cemeteries. If the removal of yellow fever patients to the Jurujuba hospital by water is to be condemned on account of the exposure, what are we to think of this long journey over a rough pavement, in a hot street, in the company of innumerable funeral processions, and by the gate of the cemetery itself. Aside from the fatigue and exposure, what is to be the influence of so many funeral processions on the patient? As every one knows, the main streets to the Caju cemeteries are full of these processions all day long, and as every intelligent physician knows a depressing influence is a thing to be avoided in the treatment of a serious illness. Now how are we to reconcile these unavoidable sights on the way to the hospital, with the treatment recommended by competent physicians? And in what respect is the projected new hospital superior to the maritime hospital across the bay? The situation by itself may be good, and may not interfere with those charitable house-holders who oppose hospitals in the city as sources of infection (which they are not, if properly administered), but how is it likely to affect the poor devil whom the authorities will send there in the heat and dust, sandwiched between interminable funeral processions? If the plan be carried into effect to have special trams on the tramways to Caju or

Rua Alegria, then the transportation will be easier, but it will still require changes at the end of the tram lines and will be much too long and prejudicial for people stricken with yellow fever. There are certainly good sites nearer the crowded parts of the city where the poor may be properly treated, without all this dangerous transportation and without prejudice to the neighborhoods in which they are situated.

WE reproduce in another column a short letter to the *Glasgow Mail* on the subject of emigration to the Argentine Republic, which perhaps will have some interest for intending emigrants to this country also. In all North European countries the emigrating classes are generally well posted in regard to the advantages offered by the United States and English colonies, and they are therefore open to the misapprehension that the conditions of life are very much the same in all American countries. It is idle to expect the official information offices of these countries to correct such a mistake; in fact, few if any of these official agents are sufficiently well informed themselves to place the subject fairly before the emigrant. In all these countries, it should be explained, the day laborer has a very poor chance of bettering his condition. The large numbers of Italian emigrants pouring into them will be a serious obstacle for a long time to come against any great increase in wages and improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. The absorption of the land by the large proprietors and speculators has shut out the small farmer and the diversity of small trades depending upon the denser population which results from small holdings. In the Argentine Republic there is much more employment for mechanics and other skilled labor than here in Brazil, but in both countries the principal sources of employment are connected with the land. In the absence of good land laws, and through the absorption of the public lands by the few, the chances of the poor man are therefore largely restricted to paid labor. In Brazil the wages paid are low, and are as yet unsettled, owing to the brief time which has elapsed since the regime of slavery. Judging from the accumulation of immigrant laborers in the *hospedarias*, the demand for laborers has been nearly satisfied and the placing of the future arrivals will therefore become more difficult. This is a matter which ought to be fully explained to the emigrant before he leaves his native place. At the present time there are many serious difficulties facing the Brazilian government because of disorders among disappointed immigrants, complaints of bad treatment from others, lack of shelter for the new arrivals, and the necessity of providing for the poor refugees from Ceará. It would be an advantage to both countries if the flow of emigrants to their shores could be checked for a time so as to give opportunity for the proper establishment of those already arrived.

IT appears that a regular panic has seized the authorities here regarding yellow fever and some very strong, perhaps illegal, measures have been taken by the municipal chamber. Among these are prohibitions to work in quarries and on the outside of buildings from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and closing the *kiosques* during the same hours of the day. This seems to be an unwarrantable interference with rights acquired by licences, and can only be excused by our supposition that a panic has seized the city fathers. Years and years pass, filled with complaints as to the filthy condition of the city, the disreputable state of the streets, the crowding together of the poorer classes in "rookeries," and a multitude of similar reclamations, but the ediles pay not the

slightest attention to any complaints and serenely—or, as frequently happens, tempestuously—meet and re-baptize streets and squares, vote expenses for which funds are not forthcoming, and try to carry on business on their own account, like that of the municipal abattoir. Then when the fever seizes upon the city, their guilty consciences force them to some action, and measures of this character are adopted, to relieve their over-burdened minds. There are perhaps few cities in the world where the municipal authorities are so inefficient and generally derided as is the case here in Rio de Janeiro. The services of the municipal councillors are supposed to be rendered gratuitously, and as none of them are millionaires, the result is that the local press is constantly filled with histories of jobs executed or projected, and the general government has been virtually obliged to take over all the more important attributes of the municipality. It is astounding that any self-respecting Brazilian citizen can expose himself to the charges openly made in the press and tacitly acquiesced in by the department of empire. It is but natural that the employés of the chamber are considered no better than the councilors. The fiscal guards are the terror of every poor shopkeeper, porter and cartman in the city. Armed with the dread power of inflicting a fine, these guards are notoriously willing to compromise this for a trifling consideration, and their taxes upon the retail traders must amount to a very handsome sum in the course of a twelve months. With such chiefs and such servants how can sanitary measures be expected? A man may poison a whole neighborhood if he has "squared" the *fiscal*; and it is only when an epidemic appears that a little superficial energy is shown, in which no one believes, and which every one knows will last as short a time as possible. The municipal chamber of Rio is directly chargeable for the city's wretched sanitary condition, and no language is too forcible for its indictment.

## SLIDING SCALE TARIFF.

The following is the text of Decree No. 10,170, dated January 26th, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 29th ult.:

In execution of Art. 2, No. 4, of Law No. 3,369, dated 24th November, of last year, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—Beyond the duties established in the tariff of the custom houses for merchandise included in the table annexed, there will be collected from March 1st of the current year onwards an additional percentage, calculated upon the said duties and in proportion to the variations of exchange, in the following rates:

From 22½ to 25 pence per milreis.....	6%
Over 25 to 27½ do .....	15%
Over 27½ do .....	20%

Art. 2.—The minister of finance will opportunity decide what the rates to be collected shall be in all the custom houses on the occasion of dispatching the referred-to merchandise for consumption.

Art. 3.—The changes in rates thus determined will take effect in the said custom houses on the day following that on which the respective orders shall be received.

Art. 4.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, Councillor of State, Senator of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, will thus have it understood and executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.

With the sign manual of H. M. the Emperor.—

JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Table referred to in Decree No. 10,170 of this date.

Tariff.	Merchandise.
No.	
30.	Skins without hair and varnished, excepting chamois and kid.
32.	Harness.
36.	Boots and shoes.
46.	Portmanteaus ( <i>malas</i> ).
53.	Saddlery.
58.	Preserved meats and meat extracts.
60.	Glue.
61.	Spermaceti candles.

64. Preserved tongues.  
 67. do fish.  
 72. Stearine candles.  
 98. Preserved fruits and fruit sweetmeats.  
 107. Preserved tomatoes in any form.  
 123. Tobacco.  
 171. Perfumery.  
 361. Side-boards.  
 365. Trunks and boxes.  
 366. Benches, *mochos* and stools.  
 372. Cradles.  
 373. Bids.  
 374. Billiard tables.  
 381. Chairs.  
 382. Headstands.  
 385. Stands of drawers.  
 386. Side-tables (*consolas*).  
 388. Cupolas for beds (or curtains).  
 390. Lasts.  
 393. Praying-chairs (*genitiflorios*).  
 394. Crickery cupboards, etc., and wardrobes.  
 396. Wash-stands.  
 398. Tables.  
 408. Retratos.  
 409. Desks.  
 410. Sofas.  
 415. Toilet tables and *psychés*.  
 419. Undecorated carved goods, furniture, etc.  
 467. Cotton in simple thread for weaving, raw, bleached, or dyed, and for wicks.  
 477. Regattas, twilled Oxfords, ginghams, etc.  
 484. Common blankets.  
 499. Canvas and duck.  
 504. Unspecified stockings.  
 509. Domestics and grey cloth, plain and twilled.  
 514. Plain Oxfords, ginghams, cassinetts, etc.  
 515. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.  
 516. Bags, not specified.  
 531. Woolen thread, simple, for weaving, raw or dyed.  
 532. Felt, plain or stamped.  
 536. Baize and *becties*.  
 537. Light baize and flannel.  
 547. Shawls, mantles, handkerchiefs and *ponchos*.  
 548. Felt hats.  
 550. Blankets [woolen].  
 564. Worsted cloths, casimires and cassinetts.  
 567. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.  
 666. Wrapping paper.  
 853. Clay and handwork [manufactured].  
 852. Bodies for carts, barrows and carriages.  
 853. Carriages and other vehicles included in this article.  
 854. Railway wagons.  
 855. Wagons and other vehicles included in this article.  
 1027. Trucks and wheelbarrows.  
 1073. Chocolate, ordinary, or for aliment.  
 1076. Sweetmeats and confectionery.  
 1092. Manukins [for dress-makers].

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.  
 João ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Jornal do Commercio, 26th Jan.

#### PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

From Sr. J. M. de Paula Castro, who a short time ago published a work entitled "Black vomit in its representatives fermentos" (*O vomito negro nos seus fermentos figurativos*), which we have noticed, we have received the following letter:

"Dr. Rego Cesar in enumerating arsenious acid, based on long years of clinical experience, as a preventive not only of yellow fever, but of others now raging, has rendered an eminent service to the population of this city.

Scientific reasons based also upon experiments made in the laboratory oblige me to advise the use of the same acid for the purpose indicated by the philanthropic physician.

As I can not immediately explain the results of my investigations, I will, nevertheless, present the reason that induced me to commence these investigations and which I presume will penetrate both your enlightened intelligence and that of the medical class.

Every one who has dedicated himself to the study of yellow fever, is agreed in admitting the existence of a chemical product in the blood of sufferers from this disease. Dr. Gibier admits a substance formed by bacillus and which "absorbed produces the general phenomena of yellow fever" and which "should be treated in a manner to stimulate the elimination of this poisonous element." Dr. Sternberg has declared that observed facts justify a belief that the pathogenic microbe produces a poisonous matter and that an attack of yellow fever is recognizable by the poisonous effects of this energetic chemical poison."<sup>1</sup> Dr. Domingos Freire says "yellow fever is an affection drawing its origin from the development of the *mucro-organismo* in the blood and all the tissues, a development co-relative with the destruction (*de custa*) of the albuminous principle of the *plasmaynas toxicas*."

The author continues:—"The symptoms of a real poisonous intoxication to be noted in yellow fever and the existence of very few organisms in the blood of inoculated animals lead us to believe that it is a *septicemic* [blood-poisoning] originated by the absorption of some *chemical product* formed in any part of the organism.

"If all observers are agreed in the formation and accumulation in the blood of poisonous products, alkaline according to Dr. Freire, as arsenious acid is a substance of difficult elimination, it follows that if it be applied with the criterion advised by Dr. Rego Cesar, these poisonous products will encounter already in the system (*economia*), in proportion as they are forming, an element to destroy or neutralize them, from which, should they appear, only light disorders can result.

"It is my conviction that it is even possible to prevent the advance of the disease, an adult patient taking [and children in proportion to their ages and constitutions] in one dose, or at slight intervals, up to 7 milligrams of arsenious acid, the ingestion of which can produce no disagreeable consequences."

Gazeta de Notícias, February 1st.

#### TERRIFYING STATISTICS.

During the month of January just past there were interred in the public and private cemeteries of this city 1,714 corpses, of which 355 from yellow fever and 187 from pernicious fever, according to the certificates of death.

These figures are really terrifying.

In January, 1876, out of 1,257 deaths, 122 were from yellow fever. On March 20th of that year, the day of the greatest mortality, in Rio de Janeiro, there were buried 112 persons of which 72 of yellow fever.

From these data it will be seen that, if the epidemic progresses with the development it now is taking, the number of fatal cases in March will be much greater than in 1876.

The average number of patients sent to the Juruá hospital is from 15 to 20 per day.

From the Glasgow Mail.

#### EMIGRATION TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sir.—Will you be good enough to insert the following in the columns of the *Mail* in the hope that it may be of service to any who may be thinking of bettering their condition by emigrating to the Argentine Republic. Just now when so much information, in many cases of the most misleading kind, is being spread abroad by interested parties, a few actual facts as to the workman's prospects in South America may not be out of place. On arriving in Buenos Aires the emigrant is taken to the "Emigration Hotel," a large wooden building not far from the landing stage. The "hotel" is built in the form of a quadrangle, and is capable of holding about 1,000. It could not accommodate half this number if the least attention were paid to comfort or convenience of the inmates. As it is the emigrants have the option of staying here for five days, or of being sent to whatever part of the Republic they may wish to go at the government expense. No bedding of any kind is provided, and the inmates are packed away into racks like so many bundles in a pawnshop. Just now locomotive engine-drivers are about the best paid tradesmen in the Republic, their wages running about 100 dollars per month (about £12); plumbers and gas-fitters about the same; engineers, fitters, turners, and pattern-makers about 63 dollars per month. The hours of labor are, generally speaking, about eleven per day, Saturday the same. Work commences at 6 a. m., with breakfast meal here is twelve shillings till one, then on till 6 p. m. Board and lodgings cost about 30 dollars per month, and are anything but good and comfortable at that. The Argentine Republic is the last place that a laboring man ought to think of going to. The laborer's wage only runs about 35 dollars per month. Indeed, for such men the place is far worse than home. As it is, it is no place for British workmen, for the simple reason that cheap Spanish and Italian labor has brought down the rate of pay all round to such an extent as to make it anything but comfortable for the Britisher. Nothing is said in the circulars issued by the Argentine Information Office about the currency being so depreciated as it is. Two months ago, on leaving Buenos Aires I found, when I wanted to change dollars into sovereigns, that the rate of exchange was just exactly thirty shillings to the pound, which of course means that one has to work six days for four day's pay. The climate is good, though just now it will be rather hot. On the whole the climate is better than home. If asked the question "Who would you advise to go to the Argentine Republic?" I should say the man who has some capital with a little energy and push. Such men are almost certain to succeed. The laboring man whose only capital is his labor power had better try any other place than Buenos Ayres. Trusting this may be the means of saving many young men from going on what would indeed be a wild goose chase,—I am, etc.

New York Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 6th.

#### THE ADVANCE IN COFFEE.

Speculative interest in coffee is again assuming extensive proportions, accompanied with excited and violent fluctuation in value. During the month of November a sufficient diversity of opinion existed to create considerable caution on the part of many regular operators on the Exchange, as well as their outside clientele as represented by the general trading public; but the drift was gradually to deal for an advance, and within a week or ten days the ever popular "bull" side has received large accessions, which, aided by pronouncements already among the "shorts," lead up to a condition of buoyancy somewhat akin to that shown during the inflation period of 1887. Strengthening views were first entertained when advices commenced coming to hand to the effect that free labor in Brazil would probably prove a retarding factor in gathering the present crop, and those opinions took deeper root as in the progress of the season reports of serious damage and entailment of the growing crop were forwarded. Both suggestions were for a time ridiculed by possibly the largest proportion of the trade, and characterized as the outcome of either overwrought apprehension or deliberate attempt at deception on the part of operators at the base of supplies; but a steady accumulation of corroborative testimony from the most reliable authorities appears to have finally wrought a radical change of sentiment, especially regarding the chances of the crop now in course of flowering and setting.

In the meanwhile another important and significant feature has gradually developed in the matter of existing supplies. During the past year or eighteen months the method of actual distributors both here and in Europe has been favorable to the restriction of investment as much as possible whenever values inclined to a hardening tendency, and to accomplish this there was a constant falling back upon the second and third hand accumulation, constituting what is commonly known as the "invisible supply." With no important statement in consumption, therefore, the drain upon the stocks beyond the line of first-hand holding is believed to have at last practically exhausted the reserve; and as fairly conservative authorities claim the world's use of coffee at the present time is in proportion of at least one million bags in excess of prospective amounts available, it does not appear unreasonable to calculate upon a steady enhancement of value until consumption shrinks in consequence, unless some serious blunder in estimates of yield should be discovered. As the pivotal crop, the Brazil growth has most prominence in all calculations; but the present position of both West India and East India descriptions contributes much support to the general situation, the Java coffee in particular showing more apparent natural strength than for many seasons past.

The photograph of the stranger who recently died at Fortaleza has been recognized as that of the fugitive Col. Aguiar of Araraquara, São Paulo.

The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has approved the laws allowing the municipality of Porto Alegre to borrow 40,000\$ at a maximum interest of 7 per cent, and that of S. José do Norte to borrow 10,000\$ at 8 per cent. The loans are for local improvements.

The exports of rubber from Pará during the past year amounted to 15,913,834 kilograms of which 8,890,449 went to the United States and 6,123,385 to Europe. The stock on hand at the end of December is estimated 876,000 kilograms.

A telegram published here on the 25th ult., says that the prisoners in the jail at a place called Palmeira das Indias, in the province of Alagoas, had escaped, and adds that "they were nearly all criminals." If they were not criminals, why make their escape.

According to local journals the director of the Manaus museum during a recent scientific trip to the upper Javary district, discovered three *Stegchos* of a new quality, a new palm of the genus *Astrocaryum*, the fossil remains of a tortoise of gigantic size and the quaternary period, and also those of a gigantic fossil snail. The trip was rich in discoveries.

A Ceará journal states that a man living at Aracaju in that province sank a well to a depth of 150 *palmas*, about 100 feet, without finding water, and stopped work. He was advised to continue and shrewdly struck a rock and upon perforating this, water in abundance was struck, which filled the well to a depth of 20 feet, 30 *palmas*. Artesian wells are therefore likely to prove a success in Ceará.

The freedmen of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, have formed an organization to be known as the *Guarda Civil*, and protest against their fellow freedmen of the *Guarda Negra*, whose organization they consider means disorder. The civic guard proposes to resist the press-gangs, and denies that the Crown or the government was influential in securing abolition. The guard seems to have fallen into the hands of republican agitators.

The Penedo, Sergipe, custom house makes but a poor return for last December, as compared with the same month in 1887. The total receipts were only 5,205\$955, of which 3,381\$298 were furnished by the nephritis fund. Import duties only amounted to 260\$628, and export duties were nil; in December, 1887 import duties amounted to 10,165\$090, and export to 843\$048, while the total receipts, including 99\$410 of deposits, amounted to 15,742\$094.

We hear that Mr. H. K. Heyland, representative of the City of Santos Improvements Co., Limited, has gone to Rio Grande do Sul to report on the desirability of forming an English company for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the gas, water and tram companies of that city, Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The capitalists whom Mr. Heyland represents are keen business men and it is presumed that they see a promising opening in these Rio Grande enterprises, in which we trust they are not mistaken.

Telegrams from Victoria, Espírito Santo, report the burning of the coasting steamer *Maria Pia* at that port on the 31st ult. The steamer was only partly discharged and was completely burned. The fire, it is said, was caused by an explosion of kerosene. Only one life was lost, though the passengers and crew lost everything but what was on their persons. The steamer belonged to the Espírito Santo and Canavieiras steamship and railway company, and ran between Rio and the last-named port. She was insured in native companies for 120,000\$.

The shop-clerks' delegations from Rio de Janeiro and Campinas visited São Paulo on the 2nd and were received with every demonstration of joy and good fellowship. There were fireworks, speeches, processions, drinks, more speeches, lassos, bands, more fireworks, and great enthusiasm. The Rio delegation ran over a cow and was thrown off the track, on the journey up, but the cow got the worst of it. It may be said that the *caixas* never before knew their own importance, and we may soon expect to see him competing with the "doctors" in the administration of the government.

We have received a communication from some unknown friend in São Paulo in regard to cricket matters there, which we should be pleased to use if the writer's name had been enclosed. Perhaps it will serve all purposes to state that our correspondent complains that the São Paulo committee expect the members to do all the work while it does all the "gas," as was asserted in our last of the Rio committee. The writer, however, speaks highly of the Campinas men, who never turn out the "gas," while there is any work to do. Our São Paulo correspondent says the communication in our last issue applies perfectly to São Paulo as well.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

The December receipts of the Pará postoffice were 8,693\$83.

The counterfeit 200\$ notes are giving considerable trouble in Pará.

The drought has caused a great loss to cattle-raisers in the province of Piauí.

The December receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 11,239\$643.

The province of Rio Grande do Sul was visited by severe storms on the 22nd and 23rd ult.

It was reported on the 29th that there were 100 immigrants in the small-pox hospital at São Paulo.

Up to the latest dates small-pox was still prevalent in Pará and various cases of yellow fever had appeared.

The December receipts of the Amazonas post-office amounted to 985\$309 in the capital and 259\$920 in the agencies.

It is said that the season has been very healthy on the Rio Madeira, and that the rubber crop will be abundant.

There were abundant rains at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, on the 30th ult., and it was cloudy in Ceará.

There have been several cases of sunstroke in Santos and other places in São Paulo during the past ten days.

The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 14,114\$645, against 12,640\$145 for the same month in 1887.

The Barnabé small-pox hospital at Santos was closed on the 24th ult. It was opened on May 27th, since when 546 cases were received, of which 187 died.

Thirty families from the province of Sergipe have recently arrived in Bahia to commence the cultivation of cotton on lands belonging to the Valença mill.

—During the recent immigrant disorders in São Paulo, republican manifestes in Italian were freely circulated calling upon the Italians to join in establishing the republic.

—The number of people emigrating from Ceará from September 19 to January 12 was 8,062, and on the last mentioned date there were 3,000 waiting at the S. Luiz asylum for transportation.

—These religious *festas* are imposing. One was held at Bemposta, Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th ult., for which 1,024,800 was collected. After paying for fire-works, music, etc., 101,720 were left for the *devotion*, or what we suppose to be, the confraternity.

—The minister of agriculture has opened a credit for 120,000\$ in favor of the president of Pernambuco for the purchase of lands on which to establish immigrants, and the organization of an immigrant station. Purchasing land for immigrants when the state already owns so much is rather puzzling.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—There have been some irregularities discovered in the D. Pedro II railway offices and two clerks have been dismissed. Particulars are not yet made public.

—The Leopoldina railway dividend for the latter half of 1888 is declared in sterling, viz.: 13s 6d on preference and 2s 9d on ordinary shares, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Exchange is fixed at 27s 4d per milreis.

—Decree No. 10,151, dated January 5th, grants a concession for a railway from Pelotas to the colony of S. Lourenço, province of Rio Grande do Sul. The privilege is for 60 years, and the other conditions are those of recent similar concessions.

—The directors of the Leopoldina railway rode over the Smitondio branch of their line which connects with the Cantagallo line, on the 30th and it is expected the branch will be opened for traffic during the month. The new branch is 58 kilometres long.

—The shareholders of the Sorocabana railway have been notified that they have up to 31st March to subscribe for the new issue of shares. An amount equal to twice their actual holdings may be taken upon which 20s per share is payable upon subscription.

—A decree dated 5th January granted a concession to the Bahia and Minas railway for an extension from Philadelphia to S. João Baptista de Minas Novas, province of Minas Geraes, with a guarantee of interest at 6 per cent, on 30,000\$ per kilometre, under the same conditions as recent concessions. The privilege is for 80 years. On the same date the same company was authorized to make preliminary surveys from S. João Baptista to a convenient point on the S. Francisco river.

—Present shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway are invited to subscribe for shares of the 3rd series up to the 28th inst., after which date the lists will be open to the public. The issue is 30,000 shares, on which 20s will be called up. The capital of the company is, under the recent determination, 70,000 shares divided as follows, viz.: 4,350 shares fully paid, 2,500 deferred to be divided to holders of the first issue, 9,000 shares of the second series to be fully paid in July next, 9,000 at the same series with 10 per cent. paid, 15,150 deferred to be distributed among the holders of the second series, and 30,000 of the third series on which 10 per cent. will be called as noted above.

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorocabana railway was held here on the 26th ult. when it was resolved to increase the capital to 38,000,000\$, of which 12,000,000\$ represented by 60,000 shares already issued would be considered as fully paid, and on 26,000,000\$ or 130,000 shares 20 per cent. or 40s per share would be called; a period of 60 days was fixed for subscription to the new issue, the shareholders of the company having the preference.

—The line will be divided into two separate divisions, the first from the city of São Paulo to Botucatu, including the Tieté and Tatuí branches, and the second from Botucatu to a navigable point on the Parapananema river below the Tibagi and from Tatuí to Fazenda on the boundary of the province of Paraná. The 130,000 new shares with 20 per cent. paid will be considered fully paid, but will receive dividends only on the payment made until the second division is in traffic. The directors are authorized to issue debentures for the construction of the new lines. Shares may be changed from registered to "to bearer" or vice-versa upon application, but these shares to bearer must be deposited 10 days before meetings are held to authorize the holders to vote. Proxies must be deposited with the company eight days before meetings are held. Of the net profits one-half over 8 per cent. goes to the general and one-half over 10 to the S. Paulo provincial governments against their respective payments of guaranteed interest. Dividends not claimed within five years will be forfeited.

—According to the published balance sheet of the Carris Urbanos tram company, dated on the 31st December, among the assets are: Fusion of companies, stations, new lines, etc., 6,175,507\$ 075 Animals, 258,283 656 Furniture, harness, etc., 66,870 280 Expenses of installation, and with 1884 debenture loan, 527,039 500 and on the other side:

Capital, 5,400,000 000
Debentures, 1st series, 439,886 300
do 2nd do, 811,300 000
Reserve fund, 102,601 727
Banking funds, 1st and 2nd series, 111,509 000
Interest on debentures, 44,820 000
Banco Rural e Hypotecario, 199,248 400
Profit and loss, carried forward, 11,374 082

## RIVER PLATE ITINERARIES.

—The Montevideo *Express* of the 17th ult. relates a sensational little story about a well-dressed man following a closely-veiled lady which he had seen come out of a furnished lodging house at 11 o'clock at night. She tried to escape him but he insisted on her speaking to him. Failing in this, he tore the veil from her face and discovered—his sister! Moral: better let closely-veiled females alone under such circumstances.

*Statist*, London, Jan. 5

## URUGUAYAN FINANCES.

Bit by bit the truth about the state of Uruguayan finances is disclosed. This week correspondence over the signature of Mr. W. Murice has been published, in which it is stated the executive sent a message to the legislature asking for authority to raise money to pay the accumulated deficits, and the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported thereon on November 15th, the committee stating that before receiving the message they did not know the existence of the considerable deficits specified. It further blames the finance minister for not presenting the annual statement to the Chamber as ordered by the constitution of the republic, and censures the illegal acts of the government in spending money not voted by the legislative assembly. The report of the auditor-general to the minister of finance, dated September 15th, 1888, shows that there was a deficit in 1886-7 of \$368,900 and in 1887-8 of \$380,950. The accumulation of deficits was reported by the accountant-general as reaching \$3,423,166. "To which must be added the expenditure of the various Ministries not included in the budget," \$751,018. "At page 648 of *The Statist* of December 8th, we gave the full text of a letter from Mr. Michael Carroll, agent for the Uruguayan National Bank, in which he stated that he had received a telegram authorising him to contradict the reports of budget deficits. This letter was dated December 3rd; the finance committee's report was known in Buenos Aires on November 15th, and the Uruguayan National Bank must have known of these deficits at a time when it declared that the rumors were unfounded. Contradiction No. 1, therefore, is disposed of. But on December 12th the Uruguayan consul general, in paragraph 1 of a lengthy letter to the *Zima*, said "there is no deficit in the revenue." Contradiction No. 2 was consequently false; so that semi-official and official utterances are alike untrustworthy. The government deceived the British investor, the representative of the bank in this country and the Uruguayan consul-general joined in the endeavor to conceal the true position, and the house which undertook the issue of the loan remains silent.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The president of the province of Pernambuco has signed a law offering premiums, up to a sum of 30,000\$, for the planting of coffee in that province.

—Artificial coffee beans are on the market. They consist of the roasted meal of various cereals massed with dextrin or some such substance. Two factories are said to exist in Cologne, which offer the machinery and plant with formula for £180; the apparatus turns out from 10 cwt. to 12 cwt. of coffee per day at about £1 per cwt. The fictitious "berry" can only be recognized with great difficulty; if the artificial coffee is mixed with genuine its detection is believed to be almost impossible.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 5th.

—The market for coffee contracts took quite a sudden break on Monday and the bearish feeling was more pronounced than for some time past, owing to the receipt of advices from Brazil quite in contrast to previous "bull" reports. The dispute was from E. Johnson & Co., and is interpreted as follows: "Business in Rio at a standstill. Rio new crop expected to prove 5,500,000 bags. Rio new crop estimated at about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bags unless there should be *caída das aguas*. Santos present crop expected to prove 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bags minimum. New crop prospects of yield improving."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 12th.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Brazilian consuls-general in Belgium and Spain have been permitted to exchange posts.

—We hear that one postoffice clerk alone has lost 22\$ through the new stamps, mistaking one denomination for another.

—Two mendicants in the poor-house here wanted to fight a duel, but the unchivalrous warden sent the pair to the penitentiary.

—An Italian named Caramelli has been naturalized. The presumption is that he is going in for a central sugar factory guarantee, or a concession for a candy factory.

—It would appear that there are 186 Brazilian titles in the empire, a gain of 58 during the past year. Who says we are not making progress?

—Our zoological garden has bought an elephant, and the government seems to have another, a white one, on its hands in the immigration question.

—The captain of the port has temporarily suppressed the "lumin-boats." Sweet little Buttercup would not have a good time in Rio during yellow fever seasons.

—Lt. Col. Senna Madureira, who was a conspicuous figure in the recent questions arising between the authorities and the army, died suddenly on the 28th inst. of pernicious fever.

—The creditors of the municipal council have expressed a preference for the payment of their accounts in cash. They do not seem to appreciate municipal 4 per cent bonds at par.

—The *Journal* on the 27th publishes a report that the Ceará military school has been definitely settled. The course will include preparations and instruction in infantry and cavalry tactics.

—At Jacarepaguá, near this city, there have been public prayers for rain. As the barometer was reported dropping about that time, the parish priest showed some meteorological experience.

—The water carts, which had completely disappeared, have again put in an appearance. Rio is a funny place; the other day we had no ice to put in the water, and now we have no water to put the ice in!

—On the 29th a *falsa* was wrecked near the Ilha do Governador. The cargo, 8,000 bricks, was a total loss, but the crew and a passenger waded ashore and were saved. The amount of insurance is not stated.

—On the 24th the department of agriculture addressed a long circular to Brazilian consuls abroad regulating the immigration service. It covers the ground pretty well, but should have been issued a year ago.

—The Brazilian consul in Paraguay has sent to the military museum here the lance used by the present president of the republic during the Paraguayan war and in two local revolutions. The number of its victims is not given.

—According to a letter addressed by Dr. Cruz Machado to Dr. Lacerda, dated Barbacena on the 27th ult., the inoculations of cattle practised by the latter against the disease that has long affected the herds of Minas Geraes, have proved effective.

—It is somewhat amusing to find that there is a belief in the efficacy of Dr. Freire's inoculation because it makes the patient feel sick for a time. If one were to get lock-jaw, perhaps the treatment would then be considered as definitely established.

—The local press mentions a rumor that the minister of empire is going to reduce the number of dead-head passengers on the trams. He will get an equivalent out of the companies somehow; perhaps 30 per cent. on their revenue for charity.

—The Treasury has refused the application of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company to exempt its managers from the tax on professions and trades. The government thinks, perhaps, two decorations for a little piece of cable was sufficient recompence.

—The local press notices that an eminent professor of physics, G. A. Hirn, author of the *Mechanical Theory of Heat* and of other similar works, has published a most valuable work on cosmogenic phenomena, which he has dedicated to the Emperor.

—The evil effects of the "heated term" continue. Two theatre gents fell out the other day as to the respective merits of actresses here and one of them settled the question to the detriment of his opponent's head. All the effects of heat and the insufficient supply of water.

—It took a long time to get the news here. On the 6th June last a meteorite fell in the municipality of S. Luiz de Caceres, province of Mato Grosso, about 30 leagues from the town of the same name. As three expeditions had not succeeded in finding the stone, it is supposed that the Argentines are after it, for there is no other explanation of telegrams published here that the Argentine fleet (*etc.*) were going to Corumbá, the capital of the province.

—Redeemed currency of the value of 16,791,373\$ will be burnt in the furnaces at the custom house to-morrow, the 5th inst.

—This city was visited by a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 31st ult., but we very much need another. The excessive heat continues and there is a great scarcity of water.

—Santos was visited by a thunder-storm on the night of the 29th, from the effects of which Rio experienced slightly cooler weather on the following day. If our neighbors don't object, however, we will take a little of the thunder-storm also the next time it comes along.

—In connection with the sliding scale of duties recently decreed. A mill in the city is making bitter complaints that it can not obtain water, and that 300 operatives will be put in the street. The local mills might temporarily run their machines with beer, or wine, and apply for just a little more protection.

—The fever record for the past month, according to the reports published in the daily papers, is really alarming. The total number of deaths from fevers was 650, of which 363 from yellow fever (including those sometimes given under other names), 187 from pernicious fever (including those termed *acesso pernicioso*), and 100 from all others. There have been many cases of typhoid fever.

—The council of state, presided over by the Emperor, met on the 1st to consider a proposal from the minister of empire to open a credit for 5,000,000\$ to be employed to relieve sufferers from the drought in the northern provinces, and from yellow fever in this city. There appears to have been some divergency of opinion as to the amount and its application, but the credit was granted.

—A gentleman informs us that coming into the city on a Catumbi tram-car a few days since, it was stopped in front of an *estalagem* and a sick man was brought out by a policeman and assistants, all of whom crowded into the tram with the passengers. This is an abuse which ought not to be permitted. The authorities should have ambulances for transporting the sick, and not crowd them into public conveyances to the discomfort and peril of others.

—It is impossible to understand why the new regulation for newspaper postage was carried into execution on the 1st inst. The supply of small stamps was exhausted the first day, and now the 50 reis stamp (which pays for 12 or 13 copies of this paper) is the only one to be procured under 100 reis. As the use of old 10 reis stamps has been discontinued, there is doubt that those we are compelled to use will be accepted. The postoffice is making a very absurd figure, in this matter.

—A venerable admiral, Sr. Lomba, died here on the 27th ult. at the advanced age of 76. He served 54 years in the Brazilian navy and was retired in 1883. During his long period of service he was repeatedly decorated and mentioned in orders of the day, but a superficial examination of the summary of his life, as published, leads to a supposition that his life was on the whole a very peaceful one and his success was due to the slow but sure operations of time and promotion.

—The municipal chamber on the 28th ult. decided to appropriate 10,000\$ for furnishing medicines to such patients as are certified to be indigent by the attending physician. This is praiseworthy enough, but the praise is reduced by the appointment of only one chemist in each ward to do the dispensing, which means the poor people may be obliged to make long journeys to get their physic, and also opens the door for favoritism. Our city fathers never can do anything right, however.

—The police raided the beggars on the 26th and some 40 or 50, said to be able-bodied, have been sent to work at the asylums on the Ilha do Governador. The able-bodied beggars are bad enough, but the disgusting deformities and filthy wretches that remain for our delectation, might be also sent out of the city. Most of them can pick oakum, and even if they cannot work the interest on the fortunes many of them must have accumulated will go far to meet the expense of keeping them out of the streets.

—The Brazilian legation at Washington has a minister at last, provided he also does not prefer a European appointment. Sr. José Gurgel do Amaral Valente, minister resident in Bolivia, will go to Washington as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. Sr. Henrique de Barros Calvacanti de Lacerda, chargé d'affaires in Péru, succeeds Sr. Valente as minister resident in Bolivia. Sr. Cesar Augusto Viana de Lima, secretary of legation in Buenos Aires, goes to Péru, and Sr. Alberto Fialho is appointed secretary of legation at the Argentine capital.

—*O Paiz* thinks the government should coin its own currency. The notes might not be so elegant and embellished as those now in use; but those of the Bank of England and of France are also very sober-looking documents. The glorious arm of counterfeited would pay a premium to have the ideas of *O Paiz* adopted, and the Treasury would be paid money, for we would have a counterfeit per week, with the necessary calling-in of the suspected series. The staff at the Mint would be increased also. Take it all and all the ideas of *O Paiz* would introduce increased activity in all branches of finance.



Total clearances of Coffees from Rio for seven months of crop-years.			
DESTINATION	1888-89	1888-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,125,368	568,990	953,612
Baltimore	213,632	39,998	175,067
Hampton Roads f. o.	..	..	..
Saint Louis f. o.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,500	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	153,166	8,637	14,618
Galveston	37,344	6,549	39,398
Port Eads f. o.	..	..	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,530,014</b>	<b>76,254</b>	<b>1,314,402</b>
Europe			
Channel f. o.	65,808	14,834	17,300
Havre	78,960	20,081	61,543
Antwerp	251,846	66,672	247,778
North of Europe & Baltic	145,846	33,660	137,754
Bordeaux	5,980	1,110	4,238
Lisbon f. o.	..	18,098	31,864
Gibraltar f. o.	..	..	13,068
Portugal	..	..	86
Mediterranean	313,208	73,274	215,430
<b>Total.</b>	<b>882,304</b>	<b>231,256</b>	<b>822,038</b>
Australia			
Cape of Good Hope	200	..	..
Australia	233	..	..
River Plate & West Coast	88,837	30,914	31,160
Rio and coast	..	..	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>98,345</b>	<b>53,914</b>	<b>100,437</b>
United States			
Europe	1,530,014	76,254	1,314,402
Elsewhere	98,345	53,914	100,437
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>2,486,722</b>	<b>1,041,494</b>	<b>2,866,877</b>

## Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	157,665	134,668	86,405
Baltimore	39,120	12,174	28,030
Hampton Roads f. o.	..	..	..
Saint Louis f. o.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,500	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	18,444	14,803	10,038
Galveston	7,175	3,379	5,000
Port Eads f. o.	..	..	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>223,935</b>	<b>102,904</b>	<b>135,533</b>
Europe			
Channel f. o.	2,894	9,687	4,336
Havre	2,981	3,265	2,987
Antwerp	12,546	13,513	16,479
North of Europe & Baltic	29,546	6,775	1,100
England	1,368	..	1,271
Bordeaux	..	..	4,000
Lisbon f. o.	..	..	..
Gibraltar f. o.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..
Mediterranean	34,779	11,338	17,311
<b>Total.</b>	<b>80,241</b>	<b>41,538</b>	<b>47,434</b>
Australia			
Cape of Good Hope	11,690	..	10,000
Australia	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast	1,984	2,654	..
Rio and coast	..	..	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>13,674</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>10,000</b>
United States			
Europe	223,935	102,904	135,533
Elsewhere	10,241	41,578	47,434
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>317,886</b>	<b>207,160</b>	<b>192,967</b>

## Imports.

Brokers report the past week was quiet, receipts of most articles being very small. Only a steamer shipment of Yulee from has been received and the market has advanced sharply. The news from the River Plate as to the wheat crops is very unsatisfactory, and these are considered almost totally destroyed by torrential rains, followed by a burning sun. Quotations for flour have been asked from several houses here, but no stock is so small that no immediate business is to result. Fortunately our two mills have large stocks of wheat, and a part of these may find its way south. There are no receipts of rice, nor of Kerosene, nor of Lard; Kerosene continues very flat with large stocks and considerable shipments advised, but Lard has improved and is higher. Receipts of Indian Corn are again considerable, but the news from the south appears to have suffered losses, for quotations are somewhat advanced. Receipts of Coal are insignificant, and stock shows some reduction; quotations however are but slightly changed, tubs being a trifle higher, while cases are rather lower.

## Flour.—Receipts since our last are:

## Sister City, from France

Tinette brands ..... 1,165 bush.

Sales and withdrawals are only some 2,000 bush. and stock in hand estimated to be:

9,000 bush. American

3,300 " Trieste

1,500 " River Plate

6,800 bush.

## Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste

Richmond 1st nominal

do 2nd do

Baltimore, 1st 17,000-17,250

do 2nd nominal

Western & Int. do

Chili do

River Plate 15,000-15,500

New Zealand nominal

City Mills 12,500-16,000

## Receipts in January were:

19,700 bush. American

2,900 " Trieste

22,600 bush.

against 39,919 " in January 1888

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Last sales were at \$38,000-38,500 per doz. and we may report the market steady at these quotations. Receipts last month were 5,833,350 feet, against 7,131,810 feet for January, 1888. The Guldregen from Brunswick with 493,000 feet has since arrived.

**White Pine.**—The cargo per *Munster* was released at 115 rs. per foot. The market continues firm. Receipts since our last are nil; they reached in January 425,072 feet, against 356,482 for the same month last year.

**Swedish Pine.**—No receipts and brokers quote to-day read deals at \$48,000-50,000 per doz., white 33,500-34,500. Receipts last month were 580 doz. against nil in January last year.

**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing new to report. Receipts in January were 249,581 feet, against nil in the same month, 1888.

**Kerosene.**—No receipts, but stocks here are heavy and shipments are very considerable. We may quote the market very weak to-day at \$360 per case. Last month our receipts were 76,451 cases, against 47,715 cases in January last year.

**Lard.**—No receipts and the market has improved somewhat. Brokers quote to-day at 375-380 rs. per lb. Our receipts in January were 2,150 kegs, against 4,625 packages for the same month in 1888.

**Cement.**—No receipts and quotations are unchanged at \$6500-6800 per British £. \$3800-4000 per German £ and \$6800-7000 per French per lb. Receipts last month were 1,530 lbs. French, against 6,168 lbs. of all kinds for January last year.

**Rosin.**—We may continue quotations at \$7500-8000 per lb. as to marks. There are no receipts since our last, in January we received 912 lbs. against 800 lbs. for the same month last year.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts nil and quotations nominally unchanged at 470-500 rs. per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 260 cases against 560 cases in January, 1888.

**Coal.**—Receipts for the week have been:

2,491 tons per *Craigellachie* from Cardiff

1,610 " *Charlie Barker* do

1,499 " *Orion* do

1,121 " *Albion* do

615 " *Venator* do

1,833 " *Northumbria* from Liverpool

all to dealers and companies. Our receipts in January were 38,978 tons, all British, against 16,459 tons for the same month last year.

**Codfish.**—Receipts since our last report have been 1,593 cases Norwegian. The market is about unchanged and tubs are quoted at \$18,000-25,000, cases \$20,000-24,000. Deliveries have been rather better and stocks and are estimated at about 22,000 packages. Receipts in January were:

6,526 packages Canadian

4,452 " do proceeded to Santos

5,734 " Norwegian

against 16,376 " of all kinds in January, 1888.

**Bran.**—There were no receipts since our last, nor during the past month. In January last year we received 16,866 bags. Brokers quote River Plate bran at \$7500-8000 per bag.

**Hay.**—A cargo, 7,854 bush. has arrived per *Hornimetz* to dealers, and quotations are still 110-115 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 4,921 bush. against 5,925 bush. for the same month last year.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts are 8,531 bush. per *Kjartan* from Banale and 6,055 bush. by steamers from the River Plate. Prices improved a little during the week but brokers report the market weak to day \$7000-8000 for River Plate maize. Our receipts in January were 67,060 bush. against 14,512 bush. for Jan. 1888.

**Rice.**—There have been no receipts since our last and the market is unchanged, dealers selling in lots at \$8,200-8,800 per bag. In January we received 12,064 bags of foreign rice, against 5,300 bags for the same month last year.

**Wheat.**—Receipts last month were:

16,620 bush. Australian and New Zealand

6,013 " Chile

5,845 " River Plate

30,878 bags.

Calling at intermediate ports.

**FEBRUARY 1.**  
PERUANU—Port bk *S. Lorenzo*; 218 tons; Lima; sun-dries.

**FEB. 2.**  
PARAGUAY—Not bk *Modesta*; 255 tons; Torkildsen; sun-dries.

**FEB. 3.**  
BAHAMAS—Amer. lug *Matthew Baird*; 418 tons; Williams; ballast.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

CANADA—Br. *Butesk* ballast.

BARBADOS—Gen. lug *Margarete* do.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only business reported for the week is Br. lug *St. John*, sugar, from Aracaju to United States, 356 mbl. Br. *A. Craig*, sugar, from Aracaju to Rio, 700 rs.

## Freight-steamer:

New York—London

New Orleans—London

London—Liverpool

Antwerp—London

London—Hamburg

Hamburg—London

London—Paris

London—Copenhagen

London—Bremen

London—Hamburg

London—Copenhagen

London—Paris

London—Hamburg

London—Copenhagen

London—Paris

London—Hamburg

London—Paris

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 1st, 1889.

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## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
381,476,000			Apolices .....	200\$—1,000\$		
119,600	Jan.—July	5	do	1,000\$	960\$000	960\$000—962\$000
19,838,000	do	4	do	1,000\$		
35,879,300	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1865.....	1,000	1,118 000	1,118 000—1,125 000
1,105,000	Quarterly	4½	do	1,000	1,045 000	
	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	—		

#### PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

<i>Present Acount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Neutral zone</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing question</i>
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas.....	—	—	—
—	—	—	Amazonas.....	—	—	—
8,013,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia.....	—	81 9/10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
287,800	—	—	Espirito Santo.....	—	—	—
39,800	—	—	Goyana.....	—	—	—
1,023,800	—	—	Mato Grosso.....	—	—	—
199,000	Jan.—July	6-8	Maranhão.....	—	—	—
5,065,000	Jan.—July	6-8	Minas Geraes.....	1,000\$	100 9/10	—
3,041,900	—	—	Piaui.....	—	—	—
173,350	—	—	Parahyba.....	—	—	—
735,600	—	—	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—
7,624,400	Jan.—July	5-7	Piaui.....	—	101 9/10	—
—	—	—	Para.....	—	—	—
8,841,100	Jan.—July	6-8	Rio de Janeiro.....	—	—	—
27,800	—	—	Rio Grande do Norte.....	200\$—500\$	98 9/10	—
3,266,322	Jan.—July	6-6	São Paulo.....	1,000\$	98 9/10	—
132,000	—	—	Santa Catharina.....	—	—	—
1,153,000	—	—	S. Paulo.....	—	—	—
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe.....	—	—	—

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## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,655,399	June—Dec.	5	Brasil ...	100\$	97 1/2	73 1/2
7,177,979	June—July	5	Credito Real do Brasil ...	100	93 1/2	73 1/2
5,259,200	Apr—Oct.	6	do gold ...	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
6,351,000	May—Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo ...	100\$	80 1/2	80 1/2
			Predial ...	100	67	67
					16 1/2	16 1/2
					—67 1/2	—67 1/2

## DEBENTURES

## INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	210,000\$	16,173\$	Allianz Argos Fluviáense	2\$000-Jan. '89	20\$	23\$000	.....
8,000,000	750,000	330,000	Atalaia	17\$000-Jan. '89	250	455\$000	.....
10,000,000	200,000	15,864	.....	17\$000-Jan. '89	20	10\$000	9\$000
2,000,000	750,000	7,100	.....	1\$000-Jan. '89	20	20\$000	20\$000
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Confiança	2\$000-Jan. '89	20	45\$000	.....
8,000,000	500,000	285,000	Fundação	1\$000-Jan. '89	125	174\$000	175\$000
2,500,000	250,000	194,508	Garamit	9\$000-Jan. '89	100	143\$000	.....
9,000,000	210,000	85,640	General	4\$000-Jan. '89	100	40\$000	40\$000
8,000,000	100,000	100,000	Integridade	.....	20	.....	.....
1,000,000	100,000	11,176	Lealdade	1\$000-Jan. '89	100	156\$000	.....
4,000,000	200,000	19,562	Nova Pernambuco	1\$000-Jan. '89	10	11\$000	.....
5,000,000	200,000	211,000	Previdente	1\$000-Jan. '89	20	28\$000	29\$000
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Reunidas	2\$000-Jan. '89	50	40\$000	45\$000
500,000	50,000	6,130	União Com. das Varejistas	2\$000-Jan. '89	10	24\$000	.....
2,900,000	200,000	200,000	Vintec	1\$000-Jan. '89	9	5,500	5,500

## BANKS.

Capital fund up	Reserve fund up	Name	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO						
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	39,477\$ Auxiliar Brasiliense.....	9 \$400—Jan. 89	9 400\$	2900\$000	—
4,400,000	1,115,000	—	—	—	—	—
33,100,000	7,433,159	Brasil.....	8 000—Jan. 89	200	251,000	252 \$000—253 \$000
500,000	1,443,350	Caixa Credis Commercial.....	2 000—Jan. 89	30	27,000	—
20,000,000	11,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro S. A. 2 series.....	200—Jan. 89	200	240,000	—
—	—	—	15—Jan. 89	150	150,000	145,000—140,000
12,000,000	10,801,000	Comercio.....	9 000—Jan. 89	200	227,000	228,000—231,000
20,000,000	1,477,280	do 4 series.....	4 000—Jan. 89	160	141,000	—
2,000,000	150,000	Cooperativa Real do Brasil.....	5 75—Jan. 89	100	84,000	—
21,000,000	6,500,000	Detercerol.....	12 000—Jan. 89	200	237,000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	do 2 series.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	111,000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	Imigracao.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	161,000	—
—	—	Internacional e Mercantil.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	273,000	—
61,250,000	6,250,000	do 2 series.....	2 200—Jan. 89	70	105,000	115,000—116,000
—	—	International, Lend- Mercantil das Venezeulas.....	32—Oct. 88	110	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	2 100—Jan. 89	100	107,000	105,000—110,000
4,010,000	2,000,000	Popular.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	91,000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	Predial.....	10 000—Jan. 89	200	290,000	287,000—290,000
4,000,000	1,115,381	Rural e Hypotecario.....	1 000—Mar. 89	60	181,000	180,500—181,000
—	—	Uniao de Credito.....	1 000—Mar. 89	60	181,000	180,500—181,000
PROVINCIAL						
2,100,000\$	1,000,000	3,937\$ Comercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do	3 000—Jan. 89	100	75,000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	do 2 series.....	3 000—Jan. 89	50	61,000	—
1,000,000	824,729	15,000 Lavra.....	2 500—Jan. 89	50	11,500	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 000—Jan. 89	200	181,000	—
1,000,000	265,340	Pomar, S. Paulo.....	1 500—Jan. 89	30	31,000	—
1,000,000	6,600,200	Terrium, Minas.....	6 200—Jan. 89	140	148,000	—

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend paid	Last date	Closing quotation
12,000,000 <sup>12</sup>	12,000,000	—	Region and Minas,.....	—	200 <sup>13</sup>	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,000 <sup>14</sup>	Região de Aracaju,.....	—	200	—	—
10,100,000	4,000 <sup>15</sup>	14,612	Chapada e Cearângola,.....	5 1/4% Sept. 30	100 <sup>16</sup>	—	—
1,160,000 <sup>17</sup>	1,160,000	17,586	Esquadrado Santo & Candelária,.....	5 1/2% Jan. 30	200	—	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Juiz de Fora and Plan.,.....	1 1/4% Jan. 30	200	125,000	—
50,000,000 <sup>18</sup>	13,600,000	412,437	Lemarépolis,.....	1 3/4% Jan. 30	250 <sup>19</sup>	160,000	—
—	—	—	do x satis.,.....	—	—	13 1/2 000	131 1/2 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,043	Marché and Caiapônia,.....	23 3/4% Jan. 30	—	21 000	20 500-21 500
200,000	—	—	Marcelo,.....	5 1/2% Jan. 30	200	90,000	80 000-85 000
4,079,000 <sup>20</sup>	2,130,000	40,127	Oeste de Minas,.....	6 mo. - Aug. 30	200	91,000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series,.....	—	—	100 <sup>21</sup>	—
10,000,000 <sup>22</sup>	1,477,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto,.....	7 1/2% May 30	200	188 000	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	100,000 <sup>23</sup>	S. Bento do Sul,.....	7 1/2% Jan. 30	200	900 000	800 000-850 000
—	—	—	do subsubsidiaries,.....	—	—	187 000	—
10,100,000 <sup>24</sup>	1,100,000	—	Sapucaí,.....	—	—	25,000	—
34,000,000 <sup>25</sup>	12,000,000	—	Sorocaba,.....	—	200	300,000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.,.....	—	—	70,000	—
2,600,000	1,160,000	173	União Valadarense,.....	6 1/2% Feb. 30	200	80 000	—

## TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Contrafices	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quantity
5,410,000\$	5,410,000\$	112,602\$	Carris Urbaines .....	68000-Jan. 89	200\$	250\$000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jardin Botanico .....	3 500-Jan. 89	900	120 000	—
500,000	500,000	—	— un named	—	200	—	—
500,000	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,210,000	1,210,000	84,186	Petrominera .....	5 000-Jan. 89	200	240\$000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	449,653	S. Christobal .....	3 000-Jan. 89	100	100 000	95\$000
2,500,000	2,500,000	—	Villa Isabel .....	15 000-Jan. 89	200	260 000	—
—	—	—	—	3 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—

SHIRRING

SHIPPING.						
Capital	Capital paid in	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale
£65,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	£65,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	£60,775 86,413\$	America Steam Navigation Brazilian de Navegación Nacimento de Navegação, etc.	6s 6d Jan. 89 1s 6d Jan. 89 15. 998s Jan. 89	£1,10s 20s \$ 9s 6d	£15,000 10s 6d 14s 6d

..... 4 0

## MILLS.

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Capítulo	part. n.º	sum.	compartos	part.	valores	seis	Centavos quinhentos
2,400,000	2,400,000	15,012	Allianca	...	Jan. 89	—	
3,000,000	3,000,000	16,372	Brazil Industrial	5	Jan. 89	200	160,000
1,010,000	1,000,000	27,221	Carneira	12	Jan. 89	200	235,000
600,000	600,000	—	Cribradora Industrial	12	Jan. 89	200	220,000
400,000	400,000	5,418	Credimobil	13	Jan. 89	200	120,000
2,010,000	2,000,000	9,157	Petroquimica	8	0-0-0	Aug. 88	200
3,100,000			Princípio Ind. do Brasil				200,000
1,100,000	1,100,000	67,459	Riofim	14	09-01	July 88	200
550,000	550,000	—	Ultraleve	9	0-0-0	Jan. 89	200
550,000	550,000	—	S. João	—			200,000
450,000	450,000	—	S. Lazaro	7	5-0-0	Jan. 89	200
600,000	600,000	24,287	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—		200	40,000

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

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Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$		Associação Commercial... Carrionges Fluminenses...	8 3¢—Jan 84	500\$	120 000	—
796,800	796,800	48,814\$	Commercio & Lavoura... Dres. D. Peito II—	10 800\$—Jan 84	200	195 000	—
1,500,000	300,000		Ind. & Com. de Chumbo	3 cent—Jan 84	40	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000		Glória Market	3 cent—Jan 84	200	120 000	—
2,000,000	320,800	220,800	Ind. Lvs. e Vieiros de Machad	1 500\$—Feb 84	200	31 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000		Industrial de Olores	4 cent—Feb 84	200	—	—
2,200,000	220,000	220,000	Ind. de Alimentação (Kneches)	9 cent—Jan 84	50	—	—
2,000,000	500,000		Melhoramentos U. de Niterói	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	500,000		Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial	3 cent Aug 84	100	52 000	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	1 39,91\$	Pastoril Minas	—	20	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000		Seguros Marítimos	4 cent Jan 84	200	170 000	—
6,500,000	470,000		União Telefônica	5 cent Mar 84	—	—	—
1,200,000	1,160,000	3,491	—	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	1,944,600	6,310	—	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	1,944,600	6,310	—	—	—	—	—

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